

Senate of the Superior Court, within the several Districts, Read and passed, and ordered.

The Speaker presented a communication from Mr. Hill, then Secretary of State, transmitting the returns of the Sheriffs of the votes given for Governor of the State; which were read and ordered, on Mr. Spruill's motion, to the Committee on Proprieties and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Whipple, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the State Laws, so as to compel Officers to hold their commissions four years, and to exempt Officers, as serving four years, from military duty, except in cases of invasion or insurrection.

Moore, Dickey, Wilson, Parks, Whipple and Shultz were appointed to form the Military Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. McDiamond presented a bill to exempt all persons under twenty-one years of age from performing Military duty, also a bill to exempt all white males under the age of 21 years from working on Roads and serving as overseers on the same; which were read the first time and passed.

The proposition from the Committee to raise a Joint Select Committee, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for Debt, was concurred in.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Baker.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by Law, in a manner in which persons accused of an infamous crime shall be entitled to the rights of citizenship.

On motion of Mr. Reid, so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the location of the Judges, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, said Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, upon whom notice may be served by one imprisoned for a fine and damages of availing himself of the insolvent laws.

On motion of Mr. D. C. Graham, the Committee on Internal Improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of clearing Lumber River.

The bill to establish a County by the name of Cleveland was read the first time and passed.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing to the proposition from this House, to raise a Joint Select Committee to determine the time and manner of counting and comparing the votes cast for Governor at the late August Elections; and informing that Messrs. Spruill, Hawkins and Allbright form their branch of said Committee.

Ordered that Messrs. Mendenhall, Reid and Adams form said Committee on the part of this House.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing to vote immediately for a Senator of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. The votes were as follows viz:

For William F. Mangan	99
For Bedford Brown	65

The two Houses then proceeded to vote for a Senator of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Robert Strange. The vote stood as follows viz:

For William A. Graham	64
For Robert Strange	64

On motion of Mr. Hill, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of Common Schools was referred to the Committee on Education; so much thereof as relates to the subject of Penitentiary, to the Joint Select Committee already raised on the Lunatic and Orphan Asylum; so much thereof as relates to the subject of Internal Improvement to the Committee on that subject. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

SENATE.

The bill to exempt all white males under twenty-one from working on public roads, was postponed indefinitely, 25 to 18.

Messrs. Spruill, Reid, Johnson, Whipple and Parks, were appointed the Senate's branch of the Committee on Public Buildings and the rebuilding the Capitol.

The two Houses then proceeded to vote for Senator for the 7th Circuit, when the vote in this House was as follows:

1st	2nd
Gaines	20
Gaither	10
Bryson	12
Wilson	14

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. H. C. Jones, Mr. B. P. Moore was added to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Mendenhall, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all Laws concerning the Prosecution of Lands in this State, and to report by Bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Boyden, the same Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Laws in relation to the sale and transfer of Real Estate by Feme covert; residing beyond the limits of this State, as to dispose with the testimony of the Governor of the State where the Feme covert resides.

The two houses then proceeded to vote for a Senator for the 7th District according to previous order which resulted as follows viz—

James W. Gaine	66
B. C. Gaither	47
J. G. Bryson	45
Wilson	1

No Election.

Mr. Sibley, from the Joint Select Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the Bill authorizing the Governor to appoint an agent in the county of Macon, reported the same without amendment. Said Bill was read and on motion of Mr. Chaffee laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Thursday, Nov. 26.

SENATE.

Mr. Spruill presented the resignation of Mr. F. J. Hill, Senator from the county of Orange, which was read and accepted, and on motion of Mr. Spruill, it was ordered

that a writ of election be issued to the Sheriff of Orange, commanding him to hold an election at several precincts of the county on Thursday, the 3d December, to elect a Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Mangan.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill concerning the collection of debts by the Banks in this State; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed. Provides that no bank receiving specie payment shall collect any note due at the time of collection during the period of suspension, until it shall receive specie payment.

The motion of Mr. Wilson, concerning the collection of debts by the Banks in this State; which was read and ordered to inquire into the expediency of amending the 22d chapter of the Revised Statutes concerning the Corporations.

The bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts within the several districts, was taken up, and, after considerable discussion in which Mr. Shepard, addressed, and Mr. Morehead opposed its passage, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker announced to the Senate the following joint select committees:

On some of the Governor's messages as relating to a Bank of the United States and to an interest of the Bank Capital of this State, Messrs. Bryson, Arrington and Parks.

On a Penitentiary, Messrs. Gaither, Worth and Parks.

On Lunatic and Orphan Asylum, Messrs. Moore, Hellen and McDiamond.

The union of the Boards of Internal Improvement and Literary Fund, Messrs. Morehead, Reid and Bond.

The Remonstrance of the people of the District of Columbia, Resolutions concerning the public domain, etc. Messrs. Mitchell, Wilson and Allbright.

The expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, Messrs. Edwards, Parks and Montgomery.

Mr. Spruill, from the Committee raised on the subject, reported a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the votes given for Governor shall be counted in the Commons Hall, on Friday 4th December, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the reading of the minutes.

Mr. Gannan, (Speaker,) rose and stated to the House, that having been honored by them, by being chosen a Speaker of the United States, it became his duty to resign his office as Speaker of this House and he was as a member of the House of Commons.

In doing so, he should not detract them long—but he could not refrain from expressing his thanks well for the many favours received from their hands, as for the distinguished manner in which they had so conducted.

He was well aware that, owing to his want of age and experience, he was incompetent to the discharge of the great and important duties devolving on him; yet he felt confident that among the many for whom a better selection might have been made, there was not one, in whom but a heart more devoted to the great and important concerns in which the good of our common country is involved.

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Van Buren County.—The

County out of parts of

the State of New York.

State for the election of President.

On the 11th ult. the election was held in

Montgomery, and the result was a

close election between Van Buren

and Lincoln. The proposed County of

Caldwell out of Herkimer and Utica

was not voted for, and has shown

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

On the 11th the vote of the State is

as follows: Herkimer County, 1,000 for Van

Buren, and 1,000 for Lincoln. The proposed

County of Caldwell out of Herkimer and Utica

was not voted for, and has shown

Long Island with its 100,000

SMITH, CAROLINA.

Her. S. S. Hart. V. B.

Ashe. 140 122 370

Buncombe. 415 372 480

Blk. 453 400 480

Blk. 209 451 341 314

Blk. 249 302 266 302

Blk. 155 267 165 210

Blk. 232 347 261 230

Blk. 240 285 201 214

Blk. 170 260 204 215

Blk. 167 237 188 209

Blk. 202 203 180 198

Blk. 201 160 114 188

Blk. 208 91 62 108

Blk. 442 267 454 386

Blk. 90 325 162 462

Blk. 242 1187 278 1189

Blk. 671 643 655 580

Blk. 234 756 253 197

Blk. 1429 470 341 380

Blk. 383 626 574 680

Blk. 873 760 833 770

Blk. 281 382 358 370

Blk. 248 258 297 315

Blk. 2511 458 2790 414

Blk. 629 446 604 358

Blk. 234 251 316 199

Blk. 405 179 431 89

Blk. 429 343 431 281

Blk. 1568 331 1780 220

Blk. 569 617 597 549

Blk. 510 191 928 125

Blk. 200 265 1000 1958

Blk. 254 396

Blk. 431 223 433 188

Blk. 560 817 529 495

Blk. 1100 139 1125 105

Blk. 288 1201 1000 1246

Blk. 244 574 521 506

Blk. 220 899 973 1042

Blk. 513 519 520 582

Blk. 73 789 797 797

Blk. 1622 1618 1620 1449

Blk. 274 553 574 575

Blk. 650 222 653 149

Blk. 225 519 607 391

Blk. 454 134 566 134

Blk. 268 & D. 1827 874 1028 727

Blk. 1827 346 1364 269

Blk. 533 1000 579 850

Blk. 621 568 577

Blk. 679 77 823 102

Blk. 1626 546 1603 540

Blk. 472 723 553 741

Blk. 2139 964 1191 812

Blk. 1163 1190 1192 1061

Blk. 409 44 380 87

Blk. 379 85 432 54

Blk. 1604 129 1450 114

Blk. 206 705 105 754

Blk. 262 777 396 731

Blk. 263 1157 1094 1147

Blk. 282 917 415 290

Blk. 516 363 789 214

Majority for Harrison in 14 States 127,349.

POPULAR VOTE.

We give below the vote in 12 States, as

many as are officially heard from, which

gives a majority of 127,349 votes for Gen.

Harrison. The remaining 13 will not re-

duce it much. A writer in the Western

Carolina, a short time ago, stated that

Harrison's majority would not reach 100,-

000, but we think it will go ahead of it

20,000.

The fifteen votes of the College were

cast for WILLIAM HENRY HARRI-

SON, of Ohio, as President, and JOHN

TYLER, of Virginia, as Vice President.

The annunciation of each vote was received

by a large auditory, with demonstrations

of high gratification.

DENNIS HEARTY, of Hillsboro', was

unanimously elected Messenger to carry

the vote to Washington.—*Cal. Register.*

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

The "Milledgeville Journal" of the

24th ult. states that on the 23d a Resolu-

tion for going into the election of an U. S.

Senator on the 4th December, was taken

up for consideration in the Senate, when a

Van Buren Senator, Mr. Echols, of Wal-

ton county, moved to lay it on the table for

the balance of the session; and it appearing

to be the determination of the Van Buren

party to prevent an election of a Senator

in the present session, the Harrison par-

ty in the Senate unanimously withdrew.—

The Journal says—“We approve, may

commend the act. The high-handed at-

tempt, openly avowed upon the floor, to

prevent the election of a Senator, merits

the censure of the people.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

But little has been done since our last.

There have been four unsuccessful ballot-

ings, which we subjoin, for Attorney Gen-

eral:

1st 2d 3d 4th

Hugh McQueen 98 66 65 73

J. R. J. Daniel 04 62 61 63

James Iredell 23 29 30 27

The House was engaged all day yester-

day, in debating the bill to make the Elec-

tions uniform throughout the State—a bill

which having been once rejected was now

re-considered. It passed its second read-

ing, fixing the first Thursday of August as

the day. It may however, and probably

will, be modified on its third reading.—*R.*

Register.

The Supreme Court of this State will

commence its Winter Term in this City,

on the last Monday of December, instant.

—*Cal. Register.*

Several Van Buren demagogues in the

State have been reported to us, swearing

that General Harrison were elected, they

would sell their slaves for half price.

This was used by way of argument to impress

their slaves with the conviction of their

superiority in the alleged dangers to be

experienced from Gen. Harrison's elevation.

Well, the Old Hero is elected, will one of

these men make good their word—fie-

shamed Whigs.

—*South Carolina.*—On the 30th ult.

John C. Calhoun was re-elected a Senator

in Congress from this State, for six years

from the 4th of March next.

And on the 1st ult. John Crawford,

Jas. J. Caldwell, J. S. Ash, Alex. Mayz,

H. D. Johnson, Wm. McWillis, J. S. Jeter,

W. H. Cannon, John Buchanan, T. J.

Goodwin and John Jenkins, were elected

Electors of President and Vice-President,

and on the 3d gave their votes for Mr. Van

Buren as President and L. W. Tazewell

as Vice-President, as had been resolved

upon in a caucus on the evening of the

in length, it will sprout; but the longer, the better yield, and more certainty of living, for which my mode is particularly remarkable, entirely obviating the necessity of watering, if the vines are not cut when the ground is thoroughly wet. Another advantage of this root is the ease with which it is kept; which is only to have been put under the ground deeper than the frost will penetrate, and make trenches between them lower than the potatoe, so that they are drained. They are not injured by the rains penetrating them, as all they require to keep them fresh, and not even to penetrate the ground, if kept there until June, is to have the water drained off, and so deep as not to be affected by cold or frost. In my opinion it exceeds all other roots because it is in certain: no worm or bug injures it at any stage of its growth, whereas beet and turnip are liable to both.

L. V. H.

Answer to Mr. Addison.—It is related of Mr. Addison, who, though an elegant writer, was too dimmed of himself ever to shine as a public speaker, that at the time of debating the "Union" act in the House of Commons, he rose up, and addressing himself to the Speaker, said, "Mr. Speaker, I conceive"—but could go no farther; then rising again, he said, "Mr. Speaker, I conceive"—still unable to proceed, he sat down again, and third time he arose, and was still unable to say anything more than—"Mr. Speaker, I conceive"—when a certain young member, who was possessed of more eloquence and volatility, arose, and said, "Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to find that the Honorable Gentleman over the way has conceived three times, and brought forth nothing."

Curing Bacon.—A travelling correspondent of the Kentucky Farmer, states that at the house of a Mr. Yost, of Todd County, he partook of the most delicious bacon he ever ate, and furnishes Mr. Yost's method of curing his hams as follows:

Curing Bacon.—Kill in the morning, and cut out as soon as cool, say in three or four hours, and salt immediately. To one pound of bacon use eighty pounds of salt and one pound of saltpetre. Rub the skin well with the hand until it becomes moist, then pack the hams in a trough as close as possible. If the meat is not unusually cold, five weeks' time enough to let it lay in brine. Then hang up and put smoke of good green hickory wood immediately under it, until it has enough. Take down by the first of March, and pack away in dry hickory ashes, being particular to rub well on the fleshy parts. Lay the meat as high in the smoke houses as possible on boards or plank, and put corn cobs between to prevent it from touching.

A CULTIVATED ACRE.

Mr. Drew, editor of the Maine Cultivator, "improves" a single acre of ground with such good husbandry, that he raises sufficient for his own family, of breadstuffs or other produce to buy it with, every kind of garden vegetables and fruit for home consumption, the wherewith to fatten his own pork, and the beans to bake with it; potatoes, pumpkins, cabbages, &c., comprising useful articles, too many to enumerate, and, by exchanging onions for hay, keeps a cow and makes his own butter. All this he accomplishes by his own labor, on a single acre of ground. He puts out to it eighteen cords of manure, and obtains annually in return thirty or forty bushels of sound corn, sixty or seventy of onions, and other vegetables, and plenty of fruit, &c., before he is hindered.

Such is the production of a small farm well-tended, let the slips, (as the planting potato is called,) be cut very small, say one inch only in length, where the potato is small; and where large round, divided or split in two or four pieces, which will prevent the large pieces from growing to what are called mothers, which, in other words, is only an increased size of the potato plant, assuming a globular form instead of its striking out roots, each of which will make an oblong potato. The number of small pieces, when prepared, should be four dropped out foot apart, and covered three to four inches deep; that done, it only requires necessary to scrape off the grass from the surface of the ridges, and between the potatoe, observing to give them a stirring at the same time; and as soon as completed, plough them deep into the ridges, so as only to leave them secure in their places, from injury to the sun's exposure, and of a week's interval, or sooner, let the hoes draw up all the dirt as well under them as possible, and your crop is made, for the vines will soon shade the whole ground superceding the necessity of any more labor.

Another decided advantage of a crop of sweet potatoes, results from the proof that, in addition to the potatos, it will produce as many water-tubers, or mock, or pumpkins, as if they were planted by themselves, and do not injure the potatos, that I could ever discover. Above all, is the cuttings, altho' when it yields, exceeding the Irish potato two-fold when fed from the root; but when dried as I do the vines in digging to the sun 40 hours over on the ground turned over next day, and when buried, by shaking all dirt or grime off; and I assure you that my horses leave hay, or clover, or even blades, to eat the potato vines. In cutting the vines, as in every thing else, the farmer must exercise his judgment according to the intensity of the sun; with me two days are sufficient. By the time you receive this it will be too late to set out my suggestions to planting from last year's slips, but not too late, even in your State, to the last of June, to make good sized potatoes from the vines, and if you can prevail on any of your acquaintances, who may have some now growing to try the experiment, the result will please them. From the vines the Spanish will not grow.

All other kinds may be set out to admit of drying at sun, but if not sun, times, not too long, and that introduced into an exterior or hole made either with an iron screw-bar or heavy spike, that will impress the distended nature of the ridge, one foot or more deep, and when put in by hand, observe that the running end is left out, and one of the ends projects but one to two inches out; the dirt will compressed at the surface, and the vine will run over, close to the ridge, so that when dried clean and smooth as the vine appears, and then broken down the ridge, and make it up to three again. If the vine when doubled four or six times, should not be over six inches

long, it will sprout; but the longer, the better yield, and more certainty of living, for which my mode is particularly remarkable, entirely obviating the necessity of watering, if the vines are not cut when the ground is thoroughly wet.

One of my novel methods of growing roots, is to plant them in a box, and then to excavate in the box State, May penetrate, if no moisture, the vines, and the vines, of the warp and woof, weave in the fibrous tissues of potatoes. We have heard occasionally of pastoral physicians in Europe, and in this country of learned blacksmiths, but these are solitary cases in the firmament of sciences; it remained for the United States to exhibit a combination not of literary ladies, but of workmen, combining the fabrics of art with the product of fancy and intellect—Southern Patriot.

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